

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, June 26.—Last 24 Hours' Rainfall, .01.
Temperature, Max. 81; Min. 71. Weather, variable.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 4.25c Per Ton, \$85.00.
88 Analysis Beets, 10s. 10½d. Per Ton, \$85.80.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1908.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

STIRRING REPUBLICAN MEETING AT WHICH SECY. GARFIELD SPEAKS

**Governor Frear Makes Emphatic Objection to
Yellow Dog, Straight-Ticket Politics—
Cooper Presides and Kuhio Heard.**

"The Democratic party has nothing to OFFER these Islands better than what the Republican party has DONE. Better stick to the party that does something than to the party that only promises."—Secretary Garfield, at Aala Park.

"Loyalty to party when it comes into conflict with one's duty to one's country is treason, and should be thought of as treason. This may seem heretical, but it should not be so. There are some who preach the straight ticket, without reference to who may be upon that ticket; but if any party has only the straight ticket to commend it, that party should go down to defeat."—Governor Frear, at Aala Park.

The greatest crowd that ever assembled in Aala Park, numbering at least five thousand interested persons, gathered last night to attend the first Republican rally of the political campaign, at which Secretary of the Interior James R. Garfield, Governor Frear and Delegate to Congress J. K. Kalanianaʻole were the speakers, with Judge Henry E. Cooper presiding. It was a great occasion, and the speeches of the three orators were far and above the average heard here during the election periods, striking a keynote of higher politics that was as refreshing as it was novel.

For an hour before the beginning of the meeting the Hawaiian band played a concert program, the people beginning to gather early in order to have seats for the evening. The bandstand was draped in the national and Hawaiian colors, and a stand for the speakers, covered with the Stars and Stripes, and on which were placed Ilima leis for the speakers, was provided.

Judge Cooper, in a short address, introduced the first speaker, Governor Frear, who was received with applause. On the stand when the Governor rose were Secretary Mott-Smith, Hon. A. D. Castro, Hon. W. O. Smith, Hon. A. S. Kaleioku, Hon. J. Kalana, Hon. John Hughes, Hon. E. W. Quinn, Hon. E. A. C. Long, Hon. C. F. Chillingworth, Wm. Savidge, Charles Hustace, Jr., J. Fern, J. M. Kealoha, John Wise, Frank Krueger, G. H. Robinson, W. R. Farrington, Daniel Logan, Sheriff Iaukea, Nagaran Fernandez, E. C. Peters, Charles Clark, Ben Zablan, Eugene Buffandeau, and others.

GOVERNOR FREAR'S HIGHER POLITICS.

Governor Frear placed the meeting on a high plane in his opening words, handing out a line of political doctrine that silenced the huge crowd with its utter novelty as coming from the Aala park platform at a political rally. He scored the "yellow dog" politics of the Territory and denounced as a traitor the man who placed party considerations before the needs of the country. From the time the Governor uttered the words that he said might be regarded as "heretical," until he began to eulogize Delegate Kalanianaʻole he was listened to in a staid silence, although by the time he had concluded and the force of his first sentences had had time to sink in, the people had awakened again and cheered him heartily, while a reference to him in Secretary Garfield's speech brought out more cheers. The Governor said:

"I understand that although this is a public meeting it is also a Republican rally. Now I have neither talked nor acted politics since I have been appointed to public life, nor do I intend to act politics during the remainder of my term of office, be that long or short, but I think that I will be pardoned if I speak tonight on the duties of citizenship in general and in a brief way on politics.

"Every citizen has a duty to perform in at least one capacity. Many have duties to perform in two capacities and some have duties in three capacities. The mere citizen has his duties as a citizen to his country; the party man has his duties as well to his special duties. It goes without saying that the Governor of this Territory in his official capacity so far as the execution of the laws and the administration of his office are concerned in dealing with the people must be neither Republican, Democrat nor Home Rule. What I wish to say is that the relations between one's duty as a citizen and his duty as a public man should never come into conflict.

"The duty to the party must always come second to the duty to the country and the duty as a citizen. This ought to be self-evident truth. It is said by some party leaders that loyalty to one's party requires one to vote for a yellow dog if he is put on the ticket. But this is not so. One's duty first is to the country and loyalty to party when it comes into conflict with one's duty to one's country is treason and should be thought of as treason. This may seem heretical, but it should not seem so. There are some who preach the straight ticket, without reference to who may be upon that ticket, but if any party has only the straight ticket to commend it, that party should go down to defeat. This may seem dangerous doctrine for me to preach as a Republican but I take it that if it is not the doctrine of the bosses it is nevertheless the doctrine of the true leaders—of men like Roosevelt." The Governor followed this thought through much of his speech, described the Democracy as a party of retrogression and stagnation. The Delegate was complimented in the peroration.

SECRETARY GARFIELD ON NATIONAL ISSUES.

Contrary to expectation the secretary

of the Interior did not touch on any of the local issues except as they affected the general national political situation. He urged the claims of the Republican party as a party of progress and action, advising the Home Rulers of Hawaii to climb in with that party as the one that would give them a home to rule. He paid a high tribute to the memory of President Cleveland and also paid a tribute to the worth of the Territorial officials with whom he had come in contact, praising and commending particularly the head of the government, Governor Frear. He said in full:

Mr. Chairman, Governor, my Fellow-Citizens: I am very pleased to have this opportunity of speaking publicly to a large number of citizens of Honolulu, in order to express to them my keen appreciation of the many courtesies that have been extended to me during the days I have been upon your isles. As your Chairman said, I came to obtain information, and I have never been in a community where the people were so willing to afford me the opportunity of getting information and getting it accurately, getting it in detail and getting it quickly. You have given me here the chance of finding out at first hand about those matters which have been brought to Washington in the form of reports, and many of you know how dead a report is; it is a little or nothing but figures or statistics. But when you have the opportunity of looking into the faces of the men who have been doing the things that the report reports about, then you get the inspiration of personal presence, and you understand better and more clearly the conditions under which the people work. Now there have been many misapprehensions, many misunderstandings regarding conditions in your islands, and those misunderstandings and misapprehensions have been caused because neither you here nor we on the mainland have thoroughly understood one another. Now we wish to get together, we wish that both we on the mainland and you here in the middle of the Pacific will recognize that there is but one sovereign and that is the United States of America. (Applause)

While it is true that the people of a Territory are in a different political condition from the people in one of the States, because they have no direct vote in the election of a President and of a Vice President, yet there is no real difference between the citizenship of a Territory and the citizenship of the States. My friends, it is but a few years before you will be able to take your place among the States of the Union. (Applause) How soon I can tell, but it will come the sooner if you study conditions, not only of your own Territory but the condition of the United States at large, and understand what the problems are that the United States has to deal with and your relationship to those problems.

And, on the other hand, we in the States must understand your conditions here to the same end and for the same purposes that you are studying the national problems.

And thus it is that it is quite right that you should have this great Republican rally, a rally where you come and we come before you for the purpose of discussing—not discussing so much as telling what are the problems of national importance, what the Re-

LAND MEMORIAL TO GARFIELD

**Plan to Remedy Land Abuses
Presented to the
Secretary.**

Those who a week ago presented Secretary Garfield with a protest against the inadequacies of the Hawaiian public land laws, and against the abuses and inequalities which have grown up under them, yesterday presented a memorial of what they believed would correct or tend to correct the abuses which are admitted. This was presented in response to the Secretary's suggestion for something concrete, constructive, and not destructive, in criticism.

The important and perhaps novel feature of the proposals presented to the Secretary is designed to prevent the public lands from being monopolized, as President Roosevelt expressed it, into "a region of large estates tilted by cheap labor," but as he expressed the aim should be, into a "healthy American community of men who themselves till the farms they own."

The proposal is therefore that public lands leased or given away in homesteads shall always retain their homestead quality, and as they are given only to American citizens shall be held and cultivated only by American citizens.

"By this means," the memorial proceeds, "all the remaining public lands will be dedicated forever to American labor, and cannot be used for the exploitation of cheap alien labor."

The Republican administration has done and what the Republican administration in the future promises for the people of this Territory. (Applause)

I have heard something about the different parties in the Territory; I know the general division of the Republicans and the Democrats. I have heard of the third party of the Home Rulers; I don't know quite what it means. I say this, though, that if there are men here who believe in home rule, I am with them if we understand alike what home rule means. Home rule means self-rule, but my friends, you have got to have a home before you have anything to rule. (Applause) And if you want a home in which to exercise home rule, you can only have it by keeping Uncle Sam near by, (applause) and my opinion is that you will keep him nearer to you, and you will have him fonder of you, and you will be fonder of him, if you leave the Republican party in control of National affairs. (Applause)

The Republican party has always been the party of the home; the Republican party has believed that the home was the foundation of American citizenship, and, through its long history, it has always stood for home rule in its right sense. Its whole long history has been the upbuilding of the home idea, and therefore I say to you who may be members of the Home Rule party here, if you wish to succeed in your highest aspirations for self-government I believe that you will find that those aspirations can best be worked out if you will join the Republican party and accept the Republican doctrine of the National Government.

The Territorial government is very much more closely connected with National affairs than one would at first suppose. You here recognize that your own prosperity, your own independence, is coupled directly with the success of any national administration. You here in the Pacific, the half-way place between the Orient and the mainland, with all the problems that are arising in international affairs, with all the questions that are arising in commercial life, with all the matters affecting the transportation between the East and the West, you here are the center, geographically, and will year by year become more closely the center politically of these problems. You are on the threshold of your own development. Your industries are really infant industries as yet, one of them a very large infant, I grant you, but nevertheless that too will grow by leaps and bounds in the coming years. You are just developing other agricultural products; you are finding that this soil is capable of diversified cultivation; you are finding that manufacturers may come here; you are finding that your great harbors will hold the fleets of the world; you are finding that commercially your Territory will be one of the greatest—provided you maintain the proper relationship to the Federal government and provided you make the most of the opportunities that are now within your grasp.

But for a moment let me call your attention to what the Republican administration has been doing these last years for the purpose of solving some of these problems that you are so directly interested in.

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HOW TAFT WAS NOMINATED

**Scenes of Enthusiasm at the
Republican National
Convention.**

CHICAGO, June 18.—For President of the United States, William H. Taft, of Ohio. Taft on the first ballot. Taft by 702 votes. Taft by unanimous choice of the convention.

Such is the record of the culminating day of the Republican National Convention of 1908, effected amid scenes of tumultuous enthusiasm, and after a nerve-racking, continuous session, lasting nearly eight hours. With President named and platform enunciated, there remains only the nominating of the Vice President to complete this momentous work.

Tonight the whole city is given over to wild exultation in honor of the new candidate, whose name goes echoing throughout the country.

The picture within the walls of the vast amphitheater as the Presidential candidate was named today was one truly grand in its magnitude. In front, to the right and left, below and above, the billowing sea of humanity, restless after hours of waiting and stirred from one emotion to another, was in a

FEVER OF EXPECTANCY

for the culminating vote. The favorite sons of other States had been named, save Knox and La Follette, and now on the roll-call came Ohio. As the "Buckeye State" was reached, the tall, gaunt form of Theodore E. Burton, with student-like race and severe, black, clerical garb, advanced to the platform to nominate Ohio's candidate. He spoke with the droning voice of an evangelist, which went ringing through the great building. The closing of his speech for nomination was the signal for loosening the long-pent-up feeling. Instantly the Ohio delegates were on their feet, other Taft States following, while the convention hosts, in gallery and floor, broke into mad demonstration.

"Taft! Taft! W-T! T!" came in a roar from the Ohio delegates. Megaphones seemed to spring from concealed places, and swell the Taft tumult to thunder. A huge blue silk banner, bearing the familiar features of the statesman-secretary, was swung before the delegates, awakening a fresh whirlwind of enthusiasm. All semblance of order had been abandoned, and the delegates' arena was a mad-storm of gesticulating men. The guldons of the States were snatched up by the Taft enthusiasts or borne under by the storm of disorder. The band was inaudible—a mere whisper above the deafening volume of sound. For ten or fifteen minutes this uproar continued. It was a repetition of the scene of yesterday when the name of Roosevelt threw the convention into a frenzy; repeated in intensity and almost in duration, but there is a limit to the physical resources of throats and lungs. Rhythms had not been established, and at last the tired voices died down to a hoarse shout, and at last subsided. This lull now gave the opportunity for the speech seconding Mr. Taft's nomination by Mr. George H. Knight of California, whose big round face beamed forth on the sympathetic multitude, whose splendid baritone voice welled forth like the tones of a great church organ. California's tribute to Taft was brief and fervid.

Now there was another lull in the Taft movement, while the remaining candidates were placed in nomination. It was late in the afternoon before the convention, now literally sweltering from the extreme heat and weary after nearly seven hours of continuous session, reached the end of the flood of eloquence, and the desks were at last clear for the decisive act—the balloting. But no—just as the last swell of oratory, the seconding speech for La Follette had died away, like a cyclone from a clear sky burst a La Follette demonstration which swept the convention from its very bearings. It was the same deafening wave of sound that had greeted Roosevelt yesterday and Taft a little while before, intense and mad, and with the vital ring of enthusiasm. It seemed as though Wisconsin had suddenly peopled every foot of the galleries. The delegates sat calm and waiting, except for frantic Wisconsin, but the convention for the time being was in the possession of the galleries. Now a singular transformation occurred—gradually the whirlwind veered from La Follette to Roosevelt. A banner bearing the Roosevelt portrait and waved from the gallery was the signal for the change, but, in the confused babel of voices, there was no distinguishing where those for La Follette ended and those for Roosevelt began. Amid this pandemonium and

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THE PERSIAN RULER ENDS PARLIAMENT AND CALLS ELECTIONS

**He Grants General Amnesty---Iowa Democrats
Reject Bryan Instructions---Taft Confers
With Roosevelt---Railroad Accident.**

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

TEHERAN, June 27.—The Shah has dissolved parliament and ordered new elections. He has also issued a general proclamation of amnesty.

BRYAN LOSES IOWA.

BURLINGTON, Ia., June 27.—The Democratic State convention has tabled a resolution to instruct the delegates to the National convention for Bryan.

TAFT IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Secretary Taft is here and will confer today with President Roosevelt and Luke E. Wright.

CURACAO HONORS CLEVELAND.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, June 27.—Flags were half-masted yesterday and guns fired every half hour in honor of the late President Cleveland.

PERILS OF THE RAIL.

BOMBAY, June 27.—Fifteen people have been killed and twenty-seven injured in a railway collision here.

VENEZUELAN POLICY WAITING.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The State department is marking time in the Venezuelan affair.

CLEVELAND'S FUNERAL.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 26.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland will be buried here today with the simple service of the Presbyterian church and with neither eulogy, sermon nor singing. The ceremony will take place this afternoon at 5 o'clock and President Roosevelt and the Governors of New York, New Jersey and Georgia will be present. Orders have been issued from Washington that all warships and military posts throughout the country shall fire half-hourly guns through the day and forty-five guns at sunset.

BALL TEAM TO JAPAN.

SPOKANE, June 26.—The Washington State College, located at Pullman near this city, will send a baseball team to Japan to play a series of games during the month of August. The trip is being made on the invitation of the University of Tokio.

OLD AGE SUICIDE.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 26.—Henry Miller, aged one hundred and four years, committed suicide here today.

COMMERCE FALLS OFF.

SEATTLE, June 26.—The reports for the last year show that the commerce between this city and Japan and China has been smaller than at any time for years past.

LAST DAY BUSY ONE FOR GARFIELD

Secretary Garfield had a busy day yesterday, his last on Oahu. Accompanied by a large party he went on the U. S. S. Iroquois to Pearl Harbor, spending all the morning in an inspection of the locks. The party lunched at the Peninsula residence of P. W. Macfarlane, after which a special train was taken for Sisal, when the sisal plant was seen in operation and the plantation inspected.

PRIMITIVE LIFE ON THE VALLEY ISLAND

Two well-grown lads from the neighborhood of Kaupo, Maui, came down to Hana the other day, and for the first time in their lives saw a wheeled vehicle.

There are many deaths from consumption in that region, as the natives sit in damp clothing during rainy weather when away from home. In the homes, nudity is common, and this is not dangerous. Clothes and consumption go together.

Mr. Ogilvie, a successful teacher on the Hana side, says that he lately visited the office of a native official empowered to grant marriage licenses, and found him sitting stark naked at his desk, making out the certificate, while the happy couple sat respectfully on the floor, waiting for it.

It was reported too late last night for verification that the cruiser St. Louis will remain until after the arrival of the Asia's mail.